#### WIDE-AWAKE REPUBLICANS

Traveling Men from Four Flourishing Cities Call on General Harrison.

Peoria and Bleomington Delegations of Commercial Representatives Are Joined by Terre Haute and Lafayette Visitors.

With the Dash of Their Class in Doing Things They Make Themselves Heard.

A Day Spent in Rejoicing, Features of Which Were the Pine Parade and a Grand March to the General's Residence.

ENTHUSIASTIC TRAVELING MEN.

They Show Their Ardor in the Cause of Republicanism.

Illinois still continues to send delegations to visit the Hoosier capital, and pay their respects to General Harrison. Yesterday it was the commercial travelers of Bloomington, Pecria and Danville that came, one of the finest-looking hodies of men that has yet visited the city. They were joined here by a delegation of commercial men from Lafayette, and one from Terre Haute, all the visitors being received by the Indianapolis Commercial Travelers' Associaentertained during their stay. looks, enthusiasm and jolly humor it would be hard to gather up a crowd that would surpass this one. The Illinois men left their homes the night before at 9 o'clock, having a special train of five sleepers, four chair cars and five regular coaches prepared for them. They came over the Lake Erie & Western, arriving here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The trip over was a hilarious one, so far as having fun was concerned. Two bands were on the train and there was no lack for means to while away the hours as the trains rushed across the country. A vance the interests which you repregreat many interesting incidents occurred; one sent. They are commercial travelers. in particular at Noblesville. While the train was moving slowly through that place some person came to his front door and unrolled the stars and stripes along with a large lithograph of General Harrison. Of course this display brought forth tremendous cheering and waving of baners from the men on the train, which continued as long as the picture and the flag could be seen.

Arriving here, the visitors were met by a committee from the Indianapolis Traveling Men's Association, consisting of Cary McPherson, G. C. Webster, T. P. Swain, William Sisson, Charles Lefler, Ed Finney, Charles L. Schmidt, W. F. Winchester, O. W. Morman, M. P. Green and G. R. Rhoads, and escorted to Pfafflin's Hall, where they were briefly welcomed by Mr. Webster. The Peoria men wore linen dusters and silk hats, and each carried an attractive little red, white and blue umbrella. The Bloomington men carried umbrellas of different colors and somewhat longer than those borne by the Peoria vititors. They also had strapped over their shoulders a small grip, the emblem of their profession. In the two delegations there were about 450, so that they presented a very noticeable sight marching up from the depot. The Peoria delegation brought with it Spencer's Band from that city, a musica organization, while the Bloomington men were headed by the De Molay Band, consisting of twenty-one pieces, the two bands being about the best musical talent that has yet come to the city. After taking breakfast the visitors were provided with eigars and tickets to the Cyclorama by the local com-

mittee. A trip around the Belt had also been

projected, but, owing to the lateness of the arrival of the delegation, this had to be abandoned, as was a trip to Woodruff Place. The day was spent by the Illinois men looking over the city and visiting its different points of attraction. They also called on the business men, and in many ways spent a very agreeable day. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the delegations from Terro Haute and Lafayette arrived and were escorted to Pfafflin's Hall by the committee, where they were met by the other visitors. the Terre Haute men, Mr. Webster said, "I am speech and address; you are honest for the love of integrity, and do not forget that you must again face your customer after the goods are demoved to inquire of you, gentlemen, what has become of that ardent and faithful friend of the Union soldier, Daniel W. Voorbees!" This question was greeted with load laughter by the visitors. When arrangements had all been perfeeted the several delegations formed on Pennsylvania street and started on their march to General Harrison's residence. First came the committee on reception, next the been no finer sight here this season than was presented to the eye when this long procession was fully under way, with bands playing, and the many colored umbrellas waving in the air.

It was truly an attractive and picturesque sight. The line of march was north on Pennsylvania to Fort Wayne avenue, thence to Delaware, and porth on that street to the General's house, the procession stretching out for several blocks. As soon as the visitors started on their way to the General's residence there was a grand rush of people in vehicles of all kind, and on foot, in that direction, and in a few minutes the street in front of the residence, the sidewalk, and a good portion of the yard were filled so that it was necessary to remove some in order to allow the outside delegations to enter. When they had all assembled around his front door the General, in company with Congressman Rowell, of Bloomington, and Hon. J. S. Starr, of Peoria, made his appearance. He was greeted with great cheering and cries of "What's the matter with Harrison?" "He's all right," was the response. When order was restored, Mr. Starr, on behalf of his delegation, said:

"General Harrison -I have the honor of presenting to you this delegation of commercial travelers and business men from Peoria, the second city in the great State of Illinois; men who are identified with every department of busi-ness, who are the forerunners in all commercial transactions. Necessarily intelligent and progressive, close observers of all that affects the public interest, ready to combat every wrong that stands in the pathway of material progress, they are Republicans, and enthusiastic Harrison and Morton men. They know but one flag, that flag which your progenitor assisted first to raise sloft, and which in the war for the preservation of the Union, your own bright sword so gloriously maintained, the stars and stripes, the flag of our Union and glory. They believe that when the pilgrim fathers

had landed upon this continent God had or-dained to establish here a people. They believe that when your illustrious forefather joined with the patriots of his day in bringing forth the Declaration of Independence, followed by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, they were carrying out the edicts of the Almighty long before written among the stars. "They believe that it is the duty of that government so formed and so established to look first

after the welfare of its own people. "They believe that the policy known as the American policy, ordained by Washington and supported by a long line of illustrious statesmen, including our own immortal Lincoln, is best calculated to promote the welfare and pros-

perity of the Nation. "They believe in protecting American labor and American industries from being compelled to compete evenbanded with European labor and European industries; and they, and all other national Union men, hate the words 'free trade.' They recognize it as the ally of slavery. It bears the seal and signet of John C. Calhoun, and the nulliflers of 1833. It was the backbone of the rebellion, and one of the articles in the Confederate States' constitution. It is of an English-Southern growth, and is poi- an success in that State also. The tariff issue players in some to American air, It was England's hope is so, vital to the industries of that common young man.

and her incentive to action when she aided the South in her efforts to disrupt the Union, and is to-day, in this land of ours, fostered and upheld by her insidious machinations. Having such an

est and national honor.

est and national honor.

"We have come here to-day two hundred strong. We bring with us good tidings, no less than the love of all our people. We are thrice happy in tendering to you our congratulations, our homage and our unfaltering support. We have inscribed in our hearts and upon our banners 'Harrison, Morton and Victory;' by this sign we propose to conquer. We rejoice to know that our great leader of four years ago, James G. Blaine, is safely home again with his armor on, and wherever danger is greatest and the battle rages the flercest there will be found, striking stalwart blows in favor of American labor and of American interests. We are happy to know that in all the conflicts of life, in peace and in war, you have been blessed with one of the greatest of earthly blessings, one who in heart and in truth shared your joys and your sorrows, worthy of herself and of yourself. Of that heroic race of American women who in war time cheered the hearts of the soldiers and bound up cheered the hearts of the soldiers and bound up the wounds of the wounded; one who by her life, by her devotion to duty, is well fitted to adorn the exalted position which we most fervently hope she is destined to fill. May He who holds the life of all take you twain in his keeping and guard your health and strength to bear the bardens of this great contest, and in the end grown you with the garland of victory. On behalf of this delegation, who have come here to make manifest their devotion to you and to the Republican party, I thank you and the Repub-licans of Indianapolis for this cordial greeting, and for the attention given us. We will return to our homes and people warmed by this gener-ous welcome and nerved for the conflict, firm in the belief that when November rolls around General Harrison will be President and the administration of our government continued in the open road that has led us to such unrivaled national prosperity."

Mr. Starr was frequently applauded, and was followed by Congressman Rowell in a short

"General Harrison-Perhaps the best way to testify our high regard for you would be to re-main silent, but there is a little delegation of visitors here that comes from a very proud city

the city of Bloomington. They insist on having a word in this demonstration and have commissioned me to testify to their high regard, their cordial good will and their determination They are the missionaries of trade and com-merce, going up and down all the highways of this country, and seeking all the centers of trade; but this year they are proposing also to be missionaries for the Republican party. [Applause and cries of 'That's so.']

"We come from a State that has never given other than a Republican majority since the Republican party was organized; we are from Bloomington and came from a country that has never given other than a rousing Republican majority since the organization of the party, and we come from a city which contests with others the honor of having christened the party, and we bear messages from the Prairie State, the State of Lincoln, of Grant and of Logan, messages of encouragement to the Republicans everywhere, because we are going to do better than we ever did before. [Applause.] These commercial travelers are all Republicans [applause] because they believe in fair pay for an honest day's work, fair profits for honest trade, and a fair chance for every man in the race of life. They believe that the Republican party represents progress and prosperity; they believe that it represents the social life of America and protects it against the degradation of the social life of Europe, and hence they are Republican protectionists pro-posing to help elevate the favorite son of Indi-ana, now the chosen representative of the Republican party, and soon to be the chosen representative of the best interests of America." [Applause.

General Harrison responded to these addresses n the following speech, which was frequently and enthusiastically applauded:

"Gentlemen of the Commercial Travelers' Association, of Peoria, Bloomington, Lafayette and Terre Haute—I thank you for this most cordial and beautiful demonstration. The respect of such a body of men is a valuable acquisition. But I am particularly glad that a class so large and so influential, and one that touches so many communities is loyally and earnestly devoted to the principles of the Republican party. I have traveled somewhat in the wake of the commercial men and have observed that they have the habit of getting the best of everything wherever they go. [Applause and laughter. A voice: 'That's the reason we are here.'] I am therefore quite ready to credit the statement of the gentleman who has just spoken in your behalf, when he tells me that the commercial travelers are all Republicans. [Applause and cries of 'He was right.' I should expect they would get the best politics that were to be found. [Laughter and applause.]

"Your calling is an active one-you are al ways on the move. You are quick to discover the wants of local trade. You are persuasive in livered. [Laughter and applause.] The men who employed you have chosen you, picked you out, and they subject you to the weekly test of success. You have been proved and not found wanting. The wide intercourse you have with your fellowmen, and the wide view you get of our country must tend to make you liberal and patriotic.
"The provincialism that once existed in this

country has largely disappeared, and the com-mercial travelers have been an important agency in bringing this about. This going to Peoria band and Peoria visitors, then followed the DeMolay Band and the Bloomington delegation, the Terre Haute, Lafayette and Indianable apolis men bringing up the rear. There has a visitor of the greatness and unity of the greatness an a vision of the commercial travelers when he said that in the last days many should run to and fro and knowledge should be increased.

[Laughter and applause].
"You will not expect me to enter upon the dissuggested by those who have spoken for you. Most of them I have already alluded to in public speech since my nomination; and upon some of them I have spoken more fully before. Let me suggest but this one thought: Do not allow any one to persuade you that this great contest as to our tariff policy is one between schedules. It is not a question of a 7 per cent, reduction. Applause. It is a question between wide-apart principles. [Cries of 'That's right.']

"The principle of protection, the intelligent recognition in the framing of our tariff laws of the duty to protect our American industries and maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discriminating duties [cries of 'That's right,' 'That's it,'] on the one hand, and on the other a denial of the constitutional right to make our customs duties protective, or the assertion of the doctrine that free competition with foreign products is the ideal condition to which all our legislation should tend. [Applause.] "Let me now, in behalf not only of myself, but of my family, thank you for your visit and ask you to enter our home." [Applause.]

During the whole of the General's speech he was accorded the closest attention. The visitors, however, frequently interrupted him by cries of "Good, good," "That's so," "You're all right," and similar expressions. When he concluded they gave him three rousing cheers. They were then invited into the house, as it had been the request of the visitors that the reception should take place there. The usual band-shaking and introduction then took place, after which the visitors again formed in line and marched back to the hotel. On their way back they marched over to Meridian street and came down as far as New York on that thoroughfare, then over to Pennsylvania and down to the New Dennison, where hundreds of people had congregated on the walk to await their return. They were loudly applauded as they passed the hotel. The bands continued around on Market street, drawing up in front of the Journal office and treating the staff of the paper to a first class serenade. After this the delegations disbanded and again went sight-seeing, until the time for the departure of the train at 11 o'clock last night.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

What Is Thought by Close Observers About Republican Success. Congressman J. H. Rowell, of Bloomington, has just returned from the East. Speaking of the political situation in that section of the country, he said: "Our Congressman in New York say that that State is good for 50,000 majority. They won't reduce it below that figure State in Washington are of the most encouraging order. In fact, I feel pretty confident that

everything is all right." "What about New Jersey!" he was asked. "Well, I feel reasonably assured of Republican success in that State also. The tariff issue

wealth that I cannot see how it can go otherwise than for Harrison and Morton. The Prohibition vote, I know, has been the chief reliance of the Democracy, but I am inclined to believe interest in the destruction of our American pol- | that the recent decision of the Supreme Court icy, we do not wonder that her public press and her people are loud in their praise of Grover Cleveland and his policy.

'They believe the Republican party is alive to every needed reform and watches with vigil ance all that materially affects the public interfuture when they arise. Of course there are some who will not be satisfied with anything, and will vote the Prohibition ticket although they know its only effect will be to put the cause of temperance in the hands of its enemies. On the whole, I think, however, that that decision has improved our chances in the State." "Do you expect the Republicans to carry Vir-

"The Democrats may get up riots there a short time before the election and succeed in drawing the color line. They will do anything, no matter what it is, to save the State. I think, however, that the chances are good for Republican success. Our party will be united now, and a fight will be made for all it is worth. Among our leading politicians there is a feeling that is general that we are going to succeed there. I regard success as certain in West Vir-Democrats themselves admit that, as things stand now, they are beaten in that State. Unless some new turn of affairs happens they

will lose the State. The tariff issue, as every one knows, is vital to West Virginia." "Then you regard the Republican chances as "Excellent. I feel sure we are going to put Ben Harrison in the presidential chair. He is making a magnificent candidate—growing all bear the time. In Illinois we will give him a bigger R. T. majority than we usually give. We are making gains all the time. The Democrats are going to be disappointed in their vote this year. I make

that prediction. They will find that there is going to be a silent disaffection this year that their leaders have not counted on. Good men, who cannot follow the party into free-trade advocacy, will silently repudiate it. In Illinois I look for 30,000 majority to say the least. Fifer is making a good canvass and is popular. We have no fears in our own State. Our eyes are on Indiana. We want the Republicans to do their duty here, and all will be well."

A Journal reporter yesterday inquired of number of the commercial travelers concerning the truth of the statement going the rounds of of the press that the great mass of the profession was for Harrison. All replied that the statement was unquestionably true. Some thought that at least nine-tenths of the commercial travelers were Republicans, and the lowest estimate was to place the proportion at threethat a very large per cent. of our class are Re-publicans. In the North probably four-fifths of them are, and in Illinois I am safe in saying that nine out of every ten will vote for Harrison "How do you account for it?" the reporter in-

"Upon the ground that commercial travelers read so much. I think I will not be misjudged for saying that those in our business are, in the first place, taken from among the brightest classes of men, and in addition to that, they are always reading. There is no more faithful reader of the daily paper. You never see a traveling man on a train without one or two. These conditions naturally produce Republicans. Of course we can easily see that the commercial interests which we represent, are best guarded by the platform and practices of the Republican party and its representatives in Congress."

J. H. Sprague, of Smith Bros., a Bloomington cigar-house, was the leader of the delegation from that place. "The Illinois traveling men," he remarked, "won't go back on Harrison. A fair proportion would be eight-tenths who are Republicans, and may be more. All are dis-gusted with the free trade of the Democratic party, and now it is a far more rare thing than it used to be to find a Democratic commercial salesman. There is another reason for this besides the protection question. It is a uni versally known fact that wherever we go we are not received as hospitably by Democrats as by Republicans. There is so much of this copperheadism that stirs us up wherever we meet with it. Harrison is the man to take among our fel-lows. He has that congenial, warm-hearted way that is an introduction into a crowd of travelers any time. It is not explainable, but it is the very thing that will win him votes. It is surprising to me to see the Democrats that are coming over. I travel all over the State of Illinois, and I meet with numbers of men who have voted the Democratic ticket all their lives and who say they will support Harrison. They do not say anything about the rest of the ticket, but on the National ticket they are all right. This is the thing that seems to be a hopeful outlook, and it certainly shows a disordered

Secretary of State Griffin yesterday arrived from Wheeling, W. Va, where he has been at tending the National Encampment of the Sons of Veterans as one of the delegates from this State. "I never have seen such a prospect for the Republican party," he said to a reporter yesterday, "as I saw there in West Virginia. There were over two hundred delegates, and they were an exceedingly bright-looking crowd. Among them were lawyers, judges, Senators and eight or ten delegates to the Chicago convention. What was so pleasing to me was the good reports that they gave. Every one of them said that the party is gaining ground with every day. Judge Hatch, from Buffalo, said that New York would undoubtedly poll a good majority for Harrison, and solely upon the tariff question. The delegates from New Jersey and Connecticut were no less firm in their assurances of victory. Throughout the East I find a gen-eral dissatisfaction over Cleveland's message and the Mills bill, and right there in Wheeling, which is a great manufacturing center, there have been a good number of men leave the Democratic party and declare for Harrison and protection. The Republicans of West Virginia say that, although the fight will be a close one with them, they have great hopes of carrying it."

J. G. Jones, of Peoria, ex-president of Travelers' Associations, of that city, said: "I can give you a pretty fair idea of how the traveling men stand on the subject of politics by relating a little incident that occured a short time ago. We held our annual pirnic of commercial travelers at Maskinaw, and out of mere curiosity we took a vote on our train. Out of one hundred and twenty-eight men ninety -five were Republicans. And that was hardly a fair vote, for only part of the Republicans that had gone down with us were on board. But youwill find the majority of commercial men Republicans. We are opposed to Cleveland and his free-trade tendencies because they more or less affect our sales, and hence our wages must go down. The boys are far better satisfied with Harrison now than than they ever have been before. His speech to us to-day was grand, and just what takes with men of our calling. I think you can depend upon the traveling men for a good, solid support

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Bits of Information Picked Up by the Active

"Well, I haven't starved to-day," said George Raper, of the New Denison House cigar-stand. last night. "This pretty nearly beats the Republican State convention.'

"There are more stylish men here to-day than there were in the whole United States, twenty years ago," said General Foster, last night, referring to the fine appearance presented by the A majority of the Bloomington delegation

which was here yesterday belonged four years ago to the Linen-duster Brigade, a Republican club of Bloomington that achieved considerable reputation throughout Illinois. "Men in our business have about as good an opportunity to see how things are going as any one," said George R. Means, of Bloomington, "and I tell you that you will not find a more

cheerful set of men in the country to-day who

are interested in politics than the Republican

commercial travelers. Everything shows that

things are going our way. Everywhere that

we go the tide is wholly toward the Republic-A veteran commercial traveler, who accompanied yesterday's delegation, was Mr. Andrew Ten Eyeke, of New Jersey. He is seventy-six years of age, and his maiden vote west into the box with William H. Harrison's name written upon it. Mr. Ten Eyeke is visiting a son in Bloomington, and was glad of an opportunity like that of yesterday to visit Indianapolis. He traveled some years for an Eastern house, but

ser's Military Band, of Peoria, and the famous De Molay Band, of Bloomington, attracted great attention yesterday. The Peoria Band numbered twenty pieces, and was led by Professor Moll. With the band was Lem Wiley, a cornetat all. All reports that we receive from the | ist neted in Europe as well as in this country. the head of the De Molay Band was Dan Van Elsler, a brother of the famous prima donna, Effic Von Elster, or Litta, as she was known to the world generally. Mr. Von Elsler bids fair to gain a musical reputation almost equal to that of his eister, as he is already recognized as one of the best cornet players in the country, although yet a very

has now been on the retired list for some time.

The two superb musical organizations-Spen-

THE PROOF AGAINST BYNUM

He Did Outrageously Slander His Constituents in His Speech at Atlanta.

Statement of a Gentleman Who Says He Was Reported Correctly-Speeches and Music at the New Denison Last Night.

From the evidence that is accumulating against Congressman Bynum he will have to write several more open letters between now and election day, if he expects to secure the votes of Indianapolis workingmen. His attempt to deny the slanders he placed upon Indianapolis and her wage-workers has set the voters to inquiring, and they propose to find out for themselves whether or not be did make use the language attributed to him by the Atlanta newspapers. Up to date none of the Atlanta papers have stated that they have misqueted Mr. Bynum, and nove of the many persons who heard his speech have come forward to testify that he did not say what was attributed to him. On the other hand, the newspapers and all who listened to the free-trade Congressman's effort will witness that Bynum is guilty. R. T. Dow, of Atlanta, a candidate for presidential elector, and an Irish-American known throughout the United States, is stopping at the New Denison House, and he furnishes some facts Mr. Bynum will have to meet. Mr. Dow said to a Journal reporter last night: "When Mr. Bynum was in Atlanta I met him, and he invited me to visit Indianapolis and call upon Mr. Bynum made two speeches he was in Georgia, both on the same subject. His first was at the Chautauqua grounds, and the second was from the balcony of the Kimball House.

The speech he made at Chautauqua I did not hear. It was delivered on the 26th of July, and on the 27th, the day following, the Constitution. a rank protection paper, the Journal, a freetrade paper, and the Capital, which has no politics at all, each published a synopsis of his address. The wording fourths. "I have observed the matter closely," synopsis of his address. The wording said one of them, "and am convinced of the reports with reference to some of his ideas was a little different, but the passage with reference to Indianapolis manufacturers Indianapolis working people do not believe my statement let them write for copies of the Jour-nal and Capital and they will find Mr. Bynum quoted with the same utterances as in the Con-"Did you hear the second speech?" inquired

> "Ou the evening of the 26th, after Mr. By-num had made his Chautauqua speech, the Young Men's Free-trade League drummed up a crowd to serenade him and Mr. Mills, at the Kimball House. After drumming all day they succeeded in getting about five hundred persons in front of the hotel in the evening. I went, as a Republican, to hear what the great free-trade Congressman of Indiana, as he was called, would say. Mr. Mills epoke first. After him came Mr. Bynum. He began by expatiating about free wool and free whisky. Further on he made complimentary remarks about Atlanta. He said he was fro m the South himself, and that all his sympathies were with her. He then took up the tariff question, and made an out and out free-trade speech. In illustrating a point he used precisely the language in regard to Indianapolis that has been attributed to him. The free-traders present cheered loudly when he told how the wife of an Indianspoks workingman had gone to the washtub and earned the living for her husband and their children. The point was the hit in his speech, and the passage has become a part of the Democratic campaign literature of Georgia. The speakers are now all using it as an argument in favor of free trade. I have heard a number of them recite how, according to Congressman Bynum, the representative of the Indiana laboring men, the Indianapolis manufactories are closed four months in the year under protection. I have beard them say that the Indianapolis wagewor'ers starve during that time, and their wives have to earn the living at the wash-tub. The speech has been heralded all over the South, and is now the principal argument of the free-"Do the people of Atlanta believe the state-

> "Some of them do and some do not. I was very much astonished, myself. I had always thought Indianapolis was a great and progressive city, and a great manufacturing city. I had always believe that her workingpeople were among the most prosperous in the country, and I said to some of my friends that night I didn't believe the Indianapolis workingmen starved four months in the year. I came up to Indianapolis to see some of the starving workingmen Mr. Bynum talked about, but I haven't seen any of them yet, and I am told plainly on every hand that Mr. Bynum lied." "You are sure the Atlanta papers gave an ac-curate report of Mr. Bynum's speech at Chau-

> "The fact that he uttered the same thing at night ought to be sufficient evidence that he said it in his Chautauqua speech, but if I had not heard him myself, I would be convinced that he said it at Chautauqua. Mr. Grady, the editor of the Constitution, was so anxious to have a correct report of what Mr. Mills and Mr. Bynum said that none of the reporters on the paper were trusted to take the speeches. The Constitution, you know, is a protection paper, and it was, therefore, doubly anxious to get the exact ideas of the great'spostles of free trade. Therefore Mr. Moran, the city editor of the paper, was sent up to Chautauqua to report the speech. Mr. Moran is a man who stands at the head of his profession in Georgia, and no man who knows him would Journal and Capital credit Mr. Bynum with sayng the same thing as the Constitution. If Mr. Bynum still denies the statement I will furnish him with affidavits from twenty or more prominent Democrats of Atlanta who heard trader. In his conversation with me he made a most astounding statement. I told him I was born in Ireland, and he said that Ireland was ruined because free trade was taken away from her. I felt that there was no necessity in denying such a preposterous statement, and did not

"How was Mr. Bynum's free-trade speech re-"If the Repuclican party can employ him to go to Georgia and make speeches, such as he made at Atlanta, I will guarantee that the Democratic majority will be decreased materially. My brother-in-law, who is a Democrat and was inclined to protection, went to hear Mills and Bynum, and returned home a rank protectionist. His speech made a number of such conversions. He came down there to instruct the Georgia people, and he disgusted them. One of his statements was that the people of Georgia could not raise rice. Now, it is a notorious fact that the swamps along the coast of Georgia and North Carolina are fit for nothing but rice. We know what we can do in Georgia, and we want no instruction from such men as Bynum. While Bynum was making his speech, and working his free-trade organ for all it was worth, I approached a crowd of workingmen who were listening, and their remarks were anything but complimentary to the Indiantan. One man said: 'I am no such Democrat as that fellow, and the sooner they send him back to Indiana the better it will be for us.' When he made his reference to Indianapolis workingmen starving, a man standing pear me said: 'That's a lie. I know better than that, for I have been there.' To dispose of Mr. Bynum, I want to ask him why, if he was misrepresented, he has not had the protection Constitution, the free-trade Journal, or the independent Capital make the correction?" Leaving Mr. Bynum Mr. Dow was asked about the prospective extent of the Prohibition vote in the South this year. "In off years," said he, "we have but two factions in Georgia, the Prohibitionists and anti-Prohibitionists. When a presidential election comes around we have but one-Democratic. It is a mistake about the negpo votes in Georgia never being counted. When there is a Prohibition election

who ever voted the Democratic ticket will do so In conclusion Mr. Dow said: "I am an Irishman by birth, but an American in every sense of the word. I have been in a great many cities in Ohio, New York, Michigan and Tennessee since the Chicago convention, observing the political sentiments of the Irishmen, and I have seen, and from what I know, I believe that where Mr. Blaine received one vote four years ago General Harrison will receive five. I desire

they are counted and recounted, but when there

is a Presidential election they may be permitted

to vote, but their votes are not counted. That

is the gist of the whole business. Prohibition

speakers in the North are telling you what their party is doing for the South, but I say

emphacically that every father's son of them

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how any Irishman can affiliate with the Demo cratic party at the present time—a party in-dorsed by the entire English press, and such men as Mr. Bynum, of Indianapolis."

A Night of Enthusiasm. The advertisement of speaking in front of the

New Denison last night early drew large crowds on the streets outside, and by 8 o'clock Pennsylvania street, just south of Ohio, was one solid mass of enthusiastic listeners, the only vacant space being a passage way for street cars and vehicles. On the steps of the hotel and in the balcony above were stationed the Peoria and Bloomington bands, and alternately from them the out-door audience was favored with some of the choicest music that has as yet been heard since the campaign opened in Indianapolis. The speeches were made from the hotel balcony, and fortunately, all the speakers were blessed with good vocal organs, there being no difficulty in all being heard. After the conclusion of the musical programme Judge Martindale introduced Congressman Rowell, of Peoria, who made a forcible address, touching upon the most salient issues of the campaign, dare be guilty of charging him with misrepre-sentation. Besides, as I said before, both the character of the candidates. The condition of the United States, in 1861, he claimed, was the result of Democratic teaching and legis lation. There is no need of reminding the people to-day, be said. of the remarks of the Demoeratic philosophy of that time in our history. quired twenty-five years to build up. The speaker then entered upon a lengthy and sarcastic contrast of Cleveland's administration with the administration during the years prior to it. It was loudly applauded. At the conclusion of his remarks, the band struck up a medley of popular pieces, and was compelled to

answer an encore. M. C. Quinn, of Peru, was next introduced. He has been a life-long Democrat, and was sent to the Illinois State Senate in 1873 and again in 1885. He has been a prominent politician and active in stumping Illinois in every campaign. During his senatorship he was the author of bill providing for the whipping of all husbands who indulged in whipping their wives. Mr. Quinn is a native of Ireland, and his speech was sharp in criticism and forcible in argument. " have not time to-night," he said, 'to enter into a detailed consideration of the great questions that are making this campaign such an active one. I shall have barely opportunity to touch very briefly upon one or two which regard as the most important. The question of a protective tariff leads them all. It is all in a nutshell when we ask, shall we permit foreign products to be flooded over our county? The only result will be to close all your factories, and reduce your wages. We owe a duty to ourselves before we should consider any other government, and to our own people. American money should find its first market in America. This can only be done by protecting ourselves, and that is the doctrine of the Republican party. America to-day stands at the head of all nations in the way of productions and marketse Her workmen are the most skilled Ithat can be found. Why, an American mechanic will have manufactured an article while his foreign rivals are thinking about it. Just the moment we go abroad for the sales of our manufactures, just that moment do we confess our inability to live an independent life, and that is a dishonor to any land. God forbid that such a curse will ever fall upon America. It is my opinion that she can live without the aid of English lords or other governments. For my part, I want American-made watches, coats, rails for car tracks, and, above all things, I want coats from Ameri

The speaker then traced the history of Ireland during its oppression by the British government, and attributed her downfall to the necessity poured upon her, of paying exorbitant fees to lawyers and landlords, and for various compulsory requirements. Her people became wanderers over the earth seeking a place they might call home, and the United States opened her ports. She has made her Irish-Americans not only honest, but even distinguished. "You have two tickets," he continued, "before you for consideration. The one is Cleveland and reform. It was Cleveland and reform in 1884, and in fact it has been that ever since. It was the same cry before he was married, but that didn't siter been astonished to find the change that has the case any. But Cleveland is a queer man to which reports were heard and plans formulated taken place since 1884. From what I have cry reform. When he was nominated in 1884 he for actively pushing the campaign in this declared that it was unreasonable for a man to expect the presidential office twice in anccession. ago General Harrison will receive five. I desire The temptation would be too great, he claimed; to say, as an Irish-American, that I cannot see but his conscience didn't trouble him at St.

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### the speech, and have since been using it as an argument in favor of free trade. Mr. Bynum fair hold upon the reins of the government, he impressed everyone in Atlanta as a rank free- found only what the Republican party had re-

51 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis.

Louis. And Thurman, too, he is another sample of reform. When Hancock was nominated, every one asked why Thurman wasn't put on the ticket. 'Oh, he's too old,' was the reply. Four years ago the same question came up, and again the same reply. And when Cleveland was forming his Cabinet, he was still too old. Three months before the St. Louis convention messengers were sent to him asking if he would accept a position on the ticket for 1888. "Ob, I am too old," he said, "all I ask now is a seat in heaven," But at St. Louis he surrendered every claim on that seat by offering to take a seat in the other world for the sake of serving his party. The office of President is the highest office within the gift of the American people, and it requires a man of education, experience, knowledge, purity and patriotism. Our candidates are samples of those qualities. Harrison has been noble parent, affectionate husband and a pure citizen. This certainly cannot be said of Cleveland. Levi F. Morton is a generous, big-hearted man. I honor him for the aid he gave to my people in 1880. We follow the grand old Ameri can flag, and not a bandanna, and that should be an inspiration. The Democratic party is to day composed of half American half English snobs, who have but little judgment. Cleveland and his Cabinet don't know enough to know

anything at all." After touching upon the question of internal improvements, postage reduction and other issues, the speaker closed with the following. "If I had my way, I would construct an immense asylum in this country. In it I would put Cleveland, his Cabinet and all their followers. Yes, and I would threw in your man Gray, and Voorhees, carbuncle and all. Then I would turn the government over to the Republican party, and thus restore the old-time harmony and national peace."

Mr. Quino was listened to attentively throughout his entire speech, and was given three rousing cheers upon closing. R. T. Dow, of Atlan-ta, Ga., was next introduced, and spoke a few moments. He dwelt upon the tariff issue, and referred to Congressman Bynum's recent speech. "Mr. Bynum denies having said what he is charged with," he continued, "but if he wants any documentary evidence. I can furnish it at any time." After his remarks, the meeting adjourned, and a series of band serenades were given in the hotel corridors.

An Encouraging Outlook. The Marion county Republican central committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which reports were heard and plans formulated for actively pushing the campaign in this county. As an evidence of the interest felt in the contest, nearly every precinct and ward in the county was represented. The reports re

ceived were all encouraging. They show that in a good many wards the Republicans have already made substantial gains, and the outlook for more is encouraging. The committeemen state that they have never seen the rank and file of the party so willing and anxious to do work, and from this on the canvass will be activ pushed. The few wards not organized will be given immediate attention, and the organizations already affected will be strengthened and their influence extended. While the outlook is very encouraging, it is realized that some very effe ive work must be done between now and election

Political Notes. A resident of Anderson said yesterday the Jefferson township, Madison county, has 49 tol. diers, 38 of whom are Republicans, 2 Probis.

tionists, 2 deserters, and the other 7 are drag The Republicans of the Eighteenth ward requested to meet at the con mission-bouse J. A. Murphy, on Virginia avenue (or Somerville's laundry). Thursday evening, at a o'clock, to organize a Harrison and Morton club.

Let every Republican attend. The First ward Republicans will hold a meeting Wednesday evening, at their club-room, corner of Home and Columbia avenues. Speeches will be delivered by Dr. W. B. Fletcher, who recently left the Democratic party; Albert W. Thayer, another convert, and Lucius B. Swift

There will be a meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club next Wednesday evening, at the club-room on Massachusetts averue, oppor site the No. 2 engine-house. All young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three are earnestly invited to attend and join the

Col. John A. Bridgland, who spoke at Green-field last night, says the Republicans there are alive to the issues of the campaign. They built a Harrison cabin to accommodate 1,200 pe and 'ast evening when it was dedicated not one half he audience could get inside. Colonel Bridgland never spoke to a more enthysiaeti

Dr. Bigger has returned from Canada, after several months' sojourn in that region, where the people are protectionists as far as the Dominion is concerned, but rampant free-traders in their sympathy for Cleveland. "I did not find a man, said the Doctor, "who was not anxious to have